Of the duties of European Governments, it this cause of Italy, the Marquis writes:

all it is not just that European Governments should use the wealth and power of their subsales to restore to us that independence of which we have suffered ourselves to be deprived, neither menave sant they should, in order to increase their wealth and power, employ force and cunning to prevent our acquiring it for ourselves by honest and loyal means. Neither is it just that they should alternately

excite and depress a spirit of nationalty among us, as it happens to suit their own interests. Without now referring to the time, manner of degree, in which they have fostered our po tical passions for their own advantage, and in furtherance of their own views, we content ourpetres with invoking the justice of public opinion in regard to this abuse of international poli-

We know that if justice and impartiality is attriushie from other European Governments, gis vain to look for them from Austria. Although we are firmly convinced that justice is the safest guide in all transactions, whether befaren nations or individuals, we do not consider it fitting to apply this principle to the relations between Austria and Italy. It would be practically an abstraction; and we take facts as the ground of our deductions.

We admit, then, as a fact, that the interests of the Austrian and Italian Governments are diametrically opposed. The object of the former has ever been the extension of her dominion in Italy; and she is studiously seeking a fit moment to accomplish her purpose. The latter coght to hold opposite views, and make opposite aWe declare in the face of Europe, that it

the object of our untiring endeavors to prepare for the recovery of our absolute and complete independence, whenever it is God's pleasure to We do not on this account seek to excite astional batred against Austria, We wish to finction between the people and their Government, which are often unjustly confounded. The Austrians, as a people, have neither interest nor desire to injure us, and we hold in high estrem the noble rectitude and solid virtues

of the German people. "Our actions are influenced by the highest of human affections—the love of our country; and we think that alone suffices to nerve us for every struggle, without any admixture of hatred greetenge against nations for the trespasses of cannot prevent.

We have declared the path we shall pursue, the means we intend to adopt, and the object we

"We ask not from Europe one drop of her blad, one atom of her treasure; but the support of her voice, and her sympathy in our cause, if "We know that when a nation is worthy o

asspendence, she will obtain it by her own exnans, and not by extraneous assistance. We want the event tranquilly, not idly. scupy ourselves, not in disturbing the renose of others, but in ameliorating our own condition a tint part of Italy which they have left to us; a referming ourselves, so as to render ourselves worthy of Divine aid, and competent to profit

or any occasion vouchsafed to us. If it does not please God to grant this bles any before our generation shall have passed way, we resign ourselves to His will. We shall equally with patience and perseverance seck the ration of Italy; and we shall descend into ted to the attainment of this object, than we received at their hands.

This is frank, manly, eloquent. Italy asks not from Europe, nor from America, one drop of their blood, one atom of their treasure; but, if s here and it will, by its moral frown, shame missilence the cunning craft of Louis Phillippe, and the bratal bearding of Austria.

COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 10.

The effects of free and slave labor are develaped with peculiar prominence in New York and Virgina. The climate of the Empire State soil. It is a smaller State than Virginia. But cost. \$2,500. it is full of enterprise. Agriculture is approxiing up as if by magic-canals and rail-

a manufacturing State-she is doing compara- ses last year. vely little for purposes of education-her citiseas are seeking residences in the far Westand the proofs of her deterioration are abundant on every hand. Why is this? Different perstos would perhaps assign different reasons but the reason comprehending all other reasure is, we imagine, to be sought in slavery. be system of agriculture, it has been well said a indicated by two words-" extensive-exhaus-And why is it extensive? Doubtless on secount of the number of the slaves and the enprehtableness of their labor. To the same came may be attributed the exhaustion of the The process of tillage in such a state, if alarery prevails, must of necessity be exhaus- Friday, says:

New York depends on free labor. She is ee State. To this fact her superiority to is is chiefly ascribable. Let the practical her examine the subject and see if he consistently adopt any other conclusion .-We fear not the result of such an examina-

A comparison has been often justituted betwen Ohio and Kentucky, and as often has an frument been furnished thereby in proof of the referableness of free to slave labor. Kentucky stame one of the States of this Union while This was a comparative wilderness. She enoyed all the advantages growing out of priority settlement. The salubrity of her climate is well known. Her natural resources are abuncant. How happens it, then, that the populaing of Ohio is double that of Kentucky?the river which divides the two? Why is Cin- other column. inputi leaving Louisville far in the distance? by are cities and towns improving in Ohio, and remaining stationary in Kentucky? a Onto doing so much more in the work of Inas can be satisfactorily answered without ree frankly confess our incapability to conceive ow it can be done. We must be excused for of grief that Henry Clay's project of Emanci-Then was a more favorable time for thought and purpose. sipution than the present-but the present a more favorable than any future period can be. anation multiplies the difficulties conected with the subject. Would to heaven that extract: es could whisper in the ear of every voter in he State, note is the time for action. Let Kenand negroes now are. Then would we receive hope.

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

Freshets.

prosperous, more happy.

We regret to state that the James River that great damage has been done to property and than the famous one of '32.

George H. Colton, editor of the Whig Review died at New York last week. He was an able writer and a most excellent man.

All officers arriving from Mexico, say there

Later from Europe

The Pope, it is said, will be supplied with

buy 4,000 muskets. This makes a total of 40, 000, bought by the town and its people. It is said that a number of cardinals after ex-

ticle declaring that the reforms were now finish ed. Pius effaced the article, with the terse remark-"We shall see who will dare tie up our

had lasted for some days were quieted. Several arrests had been made, because persons cried-"Pius Ninth forever," "Italy forever."

isted in sixteen Governments. On the 30th Sept., it was in Moscow.

rmy, or the foe The various posts occupied by the American

no fighting-very little of partizan conflict. The Mexicans are quarrelling among them-

selves-Santa Anna asserts his power, but proposes to resign it to Congress. The party against him is making head. But it is thought he will be more than a match for all his oppo-

As to peace-our officers say, that is out of the question. Disunited among themselves, the believe himself-that he was not impressed Mexicans are united in buting us-

would not gladly help them up if they could. It is, indeed, a very common remark, in the

North, that no muster would, or ought to, consent to let his servants be so situated." This, of course, purpose of using the Federal Government for teresting case, tried at the Criminal Term of the their Governments, which they often detest and is exaggerated. Yet there is enough truth to the abolition of slavery in the States; holding Circuit Court of the United States at Columbus. justify humane men everywhere in doing all in of State action. their power to educate, encourage, and uphold, the unfortunate beings who have been so long made the victims of cruel injustice.

We know better, all of us. Facts prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, wherever a motive is given them to labor and to "make," that they can and do equal any class. Mr. McDon-Notion's plan shows this plainly enough. He not only induced a "gang of negroes" to pay for their liberty in fourteen years, but to put money has been arrayed against the South!" The "Po- whom they had learned that the woman and nough into his pocket to purchase "another gang" to supply their places. The motivegive them that, and they will live. The opportunity-let them be thus blessed, and they will statesman, North and South. The editor may deem such a work necessary.

If the strainment of this object, that they are men, created by the same common to the strainment of this object.

The editor may deem such a work necessary. He may imagine "the rights of the South," and the had a warrant of attorney to take them, but the strainment of this object.

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The editor may deem such a work necessary. He may imagine "the rights of the South," and the had a warrant of attorney to take them, but the same common the strainment of this object. ancestors repose in a less deplorable condition joying every blessing which our lot will per-

The Canada (West) Executive Committee speak very encouragingly of the condition and proposets of the colored &c., and in secular enterprises the colored men | the Times.

ing, upon the soil, which, for quality and quanti- too much light abroad-public sentiment is too tucky. This enterprise is no longer a doubtful are too deeply convinced of the evils of slaveryexperiment; it is introducing a new era among and the anti-slavery movement is by this time the colored hemp-growers from Kentucky and too well understood, to authorize the expecta-

is to be attached a grist-mill and some other masless favorable than that of the Old Dominion. chinery, which is expected to be in operation

be built of brick in the most substantial manmer, there being about one hundred thousand pure and strong men of our country. Thus he ing Mitchell and Driskell; or that Mitchell made rantageously conducted. She cannot be called bricks on hand, which were made on the premistands in the estimation of all who know him,

> probability not less than eighty scholars will be sheet, and labors well and strongly It cannot instructed in the adult and juvenile departments fail to make its markthe ensuing Winter.

> port a good deal of ice floating. The Eureka, ter Speaker of the House. from Illinois river, broke through ice for two miles, between Peoria and Hennepin. River S. House of Representatives will be appointed falling at Peoria and on a stand lower down. The Mississipp: is so much obstructed with ice that the Kansas was obliged to return from Ma-rion city; river falling. The Missouri is also sioner. filled with floating ice, and the officers of the Haydee report only two feet water at Mount Vernon bar, and four feet below the mouth of the

Whittier, is published at Washington city. For Why has immigration been attracted North of particulars as to terms, &c., see prospectus in an-

The Era is the organ of the Liberty Party. Not that the Editor fetters himself to any creed; "jam full" of its errors, and, one and all of whatever may be the number of the alleged fu-

tence to the favorable influence of free labor, has power in the country, is known at the makes them, as far as she can, dependent—not and the disadvantageous results of slave labor, North, and admitted even in South Carolina. dependent merely for safety—but dependent out his right to recover by strict proof; but if We should, then, understand its policy and prin- for food, for the opportunity to supply private this proof is furnished he is entitled to a versying that with the exception of slavery ciples. Justice to it, as well as to ourselves, wants or secure private property. The old feuand man't an exception of slavery— ciples. Justice to it, as wen as to business, found and an exception!—there is no place equal demands this, and it demands it, more especial dal idea is uppermost, and for that idea, in any a verdict for the plaintiff on the two counts in hentucky. Who does not feel the bitterness ally, as the Era discusses all questions with form, or shape, we have no respect—nothing, then fifty years ago was not carried into generous liberality, and a manly directness of indeed, but dislike and hate. Let the political with harboring Jane Garrison and obstructing

we quote from it (Nov. 25th, ult.) the following

the South with its misfortunes? Were the evil genial feeling, has preserved some ballads that the South with its misfortunes? Were the evil genial feeling, has preserved some ballads that appeared for the plaintiff. Messrs. S. P. Chase the lands would be worth more than both lands. her lands would be worth more than both lands take pleasure in dwelling upon it. But, there is cient garb, they read and sound well. But take pleasure in dwelling upon it. But, there is bope. Then would we receive hope. The evil is not incurable. There is wherever a modern has undertaken to improve enough intelligence, conscience, and energy, in forthern States-large farms would be divided the South, if wisely directed, to throw off the load and sub-divided into small ones-manufacturing which presses it down. Indications are abroad establishments would every where delight the in the Slave States, of a deliberate, fixed purpose sys of the political economist—our streams to redeem themselves from the bondage of slavewould keep muchinery in perpetual motion—our mountains would disgorge their mineral wealth:

the Abelitionists in the free States—that they had written, about the fight—

the Abelitionists in the free States—that they had written, about the fight and the sun would shine on no people more the Abolitionists in the state of Emancipation; that Maryland and Kentucky would ere this have been free, had it not been for their intermed dling. Grant that some of them have acted unwisely-that there has been too much denunciation, too little regard for the feelings of the peo-Kanawha, &c., have been at fullest flood, and ple of the South, not always a proper appreciation of their difficulties. But, let us be just to crops. The freshet in these rivers was higher than the famous one of '32.

each other. The press and the pulpit of the free States have grossly misrepresented Abolitionists, and their misrepresentations have been precisely such as were calculated to awaken the alarm and inflame the passion and pride of the South. They are more in fault than the Abelitionists. The violent exaggerations of such prints as the Courier and Enquirer of New York, were infinitely more mischlevous than the violence of the

in itself, that produced so much feeling in the to be performed; and would very naturally feel South-it was the use made of it by political doleful enough. But for a poet to be in the number of cannon, 15,000 stand of arms for his press there that would do them justice—that to put the poor fellow on his stumps, and kill of the establishment of free institutions in Italy, fields of battle. of Chevy Chace, who wrote-Of fifteen hundred Englishmen Went home but fifty-three, The rest were slain in Chevy Chace,

Under the greenwood treewould run up and "lick," as we say in Old Kentuck, the scamp who could murder his But, why anxious to produce such excitement Addison, amiable as he was, grew warm in For the purpose of breaking up ordinary party attachments in the South, and uniting the it stood in Henry the Sixth's reign. Thus: ern people in support of that man who has been again and again set up as the grand representa-For Witherington my heart was woe That ever he slain should be

For when both his legs were hewn in two Yet he kneel'd and fought on his knee. But even then, when fighting was "the thing," and the few were lords, and the many serfs. sorrow clouded the battle-field, and the blood shed woke the wail of woe in stately hall, and peasant hovel. Next day did many widows come. Their husbands to bewail

They wash'd their wounds in briny tears But all would not prevail. If we had room we should be pleased to copy as it is, we shall use them occasionally, and, in upon Southern politicians and presses that would not see the "gorgons dire" which he held up to affright the South—in a word, the Anti-Slavery movement was most assiduously

Drinkell vs. Parish.

Juries in the Free, do more for slaveholder ometimes, than juries in the slave States would This case tried before Judge McLEAN, at Columa verdict for the Plaintiff. The Court charged for the defendant. The law and evidence were with him. We subjoin a report of the case: Driskell vs. Parish .- We gather from the Ohio

State Journal the following statement of this in-The action was brought by Peter Driskell of Mason county, Kentucky, against Francis D. Some of the public men of the slave States Parish, a highly respectable lawyer of Sandusky, begin to find that they may express an anti-slavery sentiment without being ostracised; some the act of Congress of February 12, 1793, for of their leading journals freely point to the evils harboring certain alleged slaves of the plaintiff

The testimony was conflicting. For the plain it; and there are already two avowed anti-sia- tiff, two men, Mitchell and Driskell, the latter very journals, established within the slavehold- a son of the plaintiff, testified that in October, 1844, a woman and her five children, slaves of the plaintiff, escaped from his service in Keawhat do we see? The prospectus of a new pa- tucky, and that the witnesses were dispatched in per, The Times, to be edited by General Duff pursuit-that on the 28th of February, 1845, Green, to be devoted to "unmasking the men, they arrested two of the boys in Sandusky, and their motives, and the means, by which the North then called at the house of Mr. Parish, with litical Register" of 1832-'3 revived! A Cal- her youngest boy, a lad of four years old, were houn movement, to arouse the jealousy, pride, living-that an interview took place in front of and prejudice of the South again, and put the the house between them and Mr. Parish and the ralers who assume to lord it over any portion of pro-slavery screws upon every public man and woman and little boy; that the woman and boy attempted to approach them but were The editor may deem such a work necessary. prevented by Parish; that Mitchell told Parish cloth is which the sold in the God, we but assert that they are capable of en- are prepared to meet him on the field of discus- judicial authority; that Mitchell then demanded sion, and prove that the rights and interests of the privilege of arresting them there, but Parish the South and the Federal Constitution are in danger, not from Abolitionists, not from the into the house and shutthe door. This was the Wilmot Proviso men, not from the anti-slavery statement of Mitchell. Driskell concurred exprospects of the colored people there. They the Propagandists of slavery—a sect which we ish pushed them into the house. Mitchell said have a Manual Labor School at Daten, &c. &c. shall rejoice to see repudiated by the editor of he had made no statement or admissions variant from this at the Court House in Sandusky, where he was examined on a charge of riot committed is, to put the anti-slavery citizens of the South in arresting the two boys, nor at any other

> On the other hand Judge Sadier, the President Judge of the 13th Circuit, Justice Barker, not already been accomplished. That you will the Examining Magistrate, Mr. Beecher, the lawyer for the prosecution on the riot charge, charging the transcendent responsibilities of you Col. Slone, the lawyer who defended Mitchell on that charge, and Mesers Barber and Mackay. two respectable citizens, all concurred it testifying that on the first of March, 1845, the day tion that the spells by which the public mind after the transaction at Parish's gate, during the examination of Mitchell and Driskell on the power and dispel them. To say nothing here charge for riot, Parish was called to the stand as very large circulation. We do not wonder at it. a witness for the defendants, and was called upon For years we were neighbors of our friend Dr. to state the circumstances which transpired in front of his house and did, accordingly, make a full statement, to which, after being corrected in assent and repeated himself, the entire statement part of Mitchell that Parish made any demand of judicial authority, or interfered in any way in which we did not regard him as one of the to prevent either of the servants from approachfused to permit such arrest, or directed or pushed the servants into the house. On the contrary, sons may differ with it in opinion -is worthy both Mitchell and Parish then agreed in saying that when Mitchell stated he had come for the slaves, Parish said he should see that they had a fair trial, but would oppose no obstruction to the execution of the law, and they separated after some conversation, as to the justice of the Peace before whom the trial of the claim to the ser-

vants should take place. Miss Dastin, a witness for the defendant, who was present at the interview between Mitchell and Parish, also testified that there was no demand for arrest, no pushing of the servants into the house, no attempt by Mitchell to seize and no prevention of seizure by Parish. The Court charged the Jury at length, re

ability. The leading points of the charges are

The act under which the suit was brought has been held to be constitutional; but it is a penal statute and must be construed strictly. Harboring and concealing, in the acts are synonymous, and to make out a case of harboring there must be proof of concealment with intent to defeat the claims of the master

To see that persons claimed as fugitives from

in good faith towards the claimant.

The same act of harboring or obstruction can past of the Old World. Their governments are subject the party charged to but one penalty, tion with which you are regarded by Twenty them, are based on the feudal idea—the will of gitives, subjects of the act, and so the same act vain. cannot constitute both harboring and obstrucshe does not legislate for the people, (though To subject the defendant in the present case, ing and obstruction.

In the present case, the plaintiff must make

the declaration, which charged the defendant jects of peculiar interest with all Christendom past of the Old World be buried, as soon as her arrest, and for the defendant on the other two counts which charged the harboring and struction to the arrest of her son.

been made of it.

Messrs. Henry Stanbury and J. H. Thor

Onio Legislature met last Monday-God. dard, President of the Senate-Hawkins, Speak- and will beat for them until all Italy is free, from periods-he has made rascally work of it, and of the House. All officers in both branches

Gov. Bebb's message was sent to the Legislature on Tuesday, and is an interesting docu-The fiscal affairs of the State are in good con-

Tetal payments into Treasury, 2,314,075 78 he has repelled the other. Amount of pay'ts. for the State, 1,904,255 37 Including other matters

the surplus, 15 Nov., '47, was The Merchant and Farmers Bank of Memphis, is in law-that is, the Chancellor has granted "an injunction upon an injunction." So we have an injunction enjoined.

dumps, in doleful dumps, too, for the warrior IX, has elicited very general approbation among that is fighting bravely, is too bad; -and, then the people of the U. States. His stand in favor him outright, is worse yet. Why, the author excites lively interest in his behalf. The sym-

> America are enlisted in his favor. A large meeting has been held in New York on this subject. The Broadway Tabernacle, capacious as it is, was full. The officers were selected from those of various political and religious creeds.

Speeches were made by Messrs. B. F. Butler, seriously. The building was nearly destroyed.

J. S. Bosworth, J. W. Gerard, Dudley Selden, Mr. R. has had his foundery burned down his censure of the change, and gave the vene, as Sam'l. Jones, Jr., R. Kelley, D. D. Field, and twice! Signer Foresti, who spoke in Italian. An address to the Pope, from the Committee, was read by Mr. GREELEY, with a series of resolutions. which were adopted by acclamation. The mee ing was closed by the Band with the Hymn to Pius IX. We subjoin the address To his Holiness Pope Pius IX:

Venerable Futher .- The People of these United States have observed with profound interes the circumstances which attend, and the events which have followed your elevation to the Pontificate—an interest which has ripened int sympathy and unmeasured admiration. On be-half of a portion of this People, we tender you an expression of those sentiments of regard and emphatic approbation which are cheri by all.

We address you not as Sovereiga Pontiff but largely from the scraps of our venerable friend; as the wise and humane Ruler of a once oppres sed and discontented, now well governed and were brave young men. gratefully happy People. We unite in this tri-bute, not as Catholics, which some of us are garb. Let it keep the mantle it wore, without while the great number are not, but as Republicans and lovers of Constitutional Freede Recent as is our national origin, wide as is the ocean which separates our beloved land from Detector, for December, contains a description your sunny clime, we know well what Italy was of a new counterfeit n the proud days of her unity, freedom and glory-what she has since been while degraded by eign rule and internal dissention-and we farmer recitning near a sheaf of wheathave faith that a lofty and benignant destiny bus, Ohio, at the late criminal term of the Circuit awaits her when her people shall again be uni-Court, is a striking instance in point. We have ted, independent and free. In the great work of her regeneration, we hall you as a Heavenappointed instrument, and we ardently pray declare unhesitatingly, that if the evidence be as that your days may be prolonged until you shall reported, no Kentucky Jury would have found witness the consummation of the wise and beneficient policy which is destined to render you name immortal.

> But, Venerable Father, we know well that the path you have chosen is one of extreme difficulty and peril. Our own immediate ancestors struggled through an age of dangers and privations to achieve and consolidate the blessings we now so eminently enjoy, though avored with a leader such has rarely been vouchsafed to a people striving to be free. In the world we now inhabit, it is divinely appointed that virtue shall be tried by adversity, and that enduring glory, like freedom shall be accorded only to such as by unshaken fortitude no less than courageous effort prove nemselves worthy of the precious boon. therefore, the countrymen of Washington and t'ranklin, of Adams and Jefferson, are well aware that you did not enter upon the course you have sen without a deliberate renunciation of case the Chamber's being called to order. of security and of aristocratic favor. We know that you must have already resigned yourself to encounter the machinations of the crafty, the hatred of the powerful, and-most painful of all—the misconceptions of the well meaning but deluded. We know that you must have calmly resolved to encounter the untiring hostility and dread of all the unjust or tyrannical the fatr Italian Peninsula-all who fancy that social order consists in the maintenance for religion must perish if not upheld breath of Emperors and Kings. And, more formidable than all these, you must have girded yourself to encounter, and by God's help to vercome, that fickleness and ingratitude of multitudes just released from benumbing bondage back to the flesh-pots of Egypt which among the cotemporaries and even the followers of our Saviour could leave him to bear in solitude the agony of His Cross and which in your case we apprehe will yet manifest itself in unreasonable expectations, extravagant hopes, impetuous require ments, and in murmurings that nothing has been earnestly intended, because everything has be guided and shielded from on High in disposition, we will unwaveringly trust.

And Venerable Father, dark as the clouds which envelope the Present may be, we do know that the sunshine of the Future will overthrough which Nations advance to their achievement. Short as our National life has yet been, thas already demonstrated to every thoughtful observer the immense superiority of Liberty to Despotism, as an element of National growth and Social well-being; it has shown that the rights of persons and property may be better secured under a Government which guarantees rights and powers to all, than under any other; that the agitations and acts of violence which are incident to human frailty or injustice under any form of government are far less frequent under ours than any other; and that whatever dangers may assail or threaten us have their origin not in an excess of Liberty but the contrary. So much, at least, we feel that we are amply justified in saying, in view of your position, the perils it braves and the anticipations it justifies.

In defiance of superficial appearances, we denot apprehend that the mailed cohorts of Despotism are about to be set in motion against you. The age in which we live is one of moral rather than physical warfare-in which the artillery of capitulating fully all the evidence, with great the Press commands and silences that of the Camp-in which Opinion is more potent than Bayonets. We trust, therefore, that against any direct and open resort to force and bloodshed, you are shielded by the panoply of good men's approbations and sympathies throughout the ength and breadth of Christendom.

But should these expectations be disappointed let the rash aggressor beware! The first shot fired in such a contest, will reverberate from Obstruction and hindrance, under the act are every mountain, summoning the brave and noalso synonymous, and to make out a case of ob | ble from every clime to stand forth against inimmediately, that it may take such steps as are struction there must be proof of an attempt to justice and Oppression—to battle for Freedom necessary and becoming. Meantime he is re-way calculated and intended to prevent the can People, can doubt that their sympathies will be active and not wholly fruitless. That Italy justice have fair trials, and to insist upon their will be spared the devastation, and Christendom the guilt and scandal, of such a contest, we will not harbor a doubt; but in any case we will hope that this testimonial of the interest and admiration with which you are regarded by Twenty Millions of People, will not have been wholly in vain.

We are, Venerable Father, yours most truly.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That we regard with the highest interest the progress of free institutions in all countries, and especially in one to which we are so much indebted as to Italy, whose laws and whose military and civil polity have penetrated the institutions of half the modern world.

It aims to preserve a faithful record of important events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public decuments of permanent vail events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public decuments of permanent vaile events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public decuments of permanent vaile events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public decuments of permanent vaile events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public decuments of permanent vaile events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the events; of public decuments of Congress, to persent we exit of its proceedings, as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, to present we exit of its proceedings, as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting the session of Congress, to prese having such trials is laudable, but these must be the guilt and scandal, of such a contest, we will

military and civil polity have penetrated the in-stitutions of half the modern world.

2. That the past history and the present condition of the Italians have made them the ob-The renown of Ancient Rome-the glory of the republics of the Middle Ages-the Arts of Modern Italy-the mournful history of her struggles and her sufferings-have made her fate an ob-A motion for a new trial was made and argu- ject of especial solicitude with all scholars, all But for the poetic past we have deep reverence, ed, but we are not advised what disposition has lovers of the beautiful, all admirers of heroic deeds, and all Republicans.

3. That no freeman can look coldly on

dependence and Constitutional Liberty; that our hearts have been with them since the first moment when the cry of Freedom was uttered, Calabria to the Alps. 4. That we present our most hearty and respectful salutations to the Sovereign Pontiff for the noble part he has taken in behalf of his

present struggle of the Italians for National In-

people; that knowing the difficulties with which he is surrounded at home, and the attacks with which he is menaged from abroad, we honor him overcome the one, and the true spirit with which

5. That the cry of Freedom again in Italy is sound which will summen the Brave and the Free of all Nations to encourage with their voices, and to assist with their strength, if need be, the Italian People in their struggle for Liberty and Independence.

6. That "Peace hath her victories no less r

nowned than War;" and that the noble attitude

Demonstration for Staly.

Armies hovering on his borders, hopeful for Man and trusting in God, is the grandest spectacle of our day, full of encouragement and promise to Europe, more grateful to us and more glorious to himself than triumphs on a nundred

We were in error in attributing the articles pathy of the friends of freedom in Europe and in the Boston Atlas, on the commerce of Brazil, to Mr. Gordon, late United States Consul.

> He did not write them. A boiler at Jabez Reynold's Foundry, Cincinnati, burst last week, killing the Engineer, Mr. White, and another, and wounding four others, seriously. The building was nearly destroyed.

Maj. Gaines has arrived at N. O. He will spend a few days with his family, and then proceed to Washington.

A negro trader, partner of Mr. Davis of Richmond, Va., was killed at Auburn, Alabama.

The Kentucky troops have landed sufely at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Matamoras on the

The death of J. W. Kieth, at Perote is announced—as, also, that of W. Miller, and 1500 bags. Molames is going down fast; we have to no-James Thorpe-of Kentucky, in Mexico. They tice a decline of 3 cents per gal. Arrived this week 200

and its contents stolen, 24th uit. New Counterfeit .- Goodman's Counterfeit

Farmers' Bank of Virginia-50-letter B, dated at Richmond, April 4, 1840. Vignette, a

The Hon. James Ross died at Pittsburgh on Saturday last CIVILIZATION .- The Cherokees have a public debt of more than one hundred thousand dol-

The Mexican debt to English capitalists is about \$50,000,000. There are no less than forty-five newspa-

pers in the city of Boston. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 6, 10 P. M.

SENATE, At the usual hour, was called to order by Vice President GEO. M. Dallas, the presiding of-

The Rev. Mr. Stein delivered an appropriate praver. The first business entered upon was the reception of the credentials of new members: twelve new Senators appeaared, and after being qualified, took their seats. There were but four of the old Senators absent from their places on

Resolutions to allow reporters seats within the bar of the Chamber was passed. Also Resolutions authorising sundry papers to ordered for the benefit of Senators. On motion, the Senate then adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The former Clerk, Mr. French, called the ouse to order at 12 M There were found to be present 219 members Mr. Adams moved that they proceed to the election of a speaker. The whole number of votes to be cast were 220; necessary to a choice, therefore, 111.

On the first ballot, Mr. Winthorp, of Mr. chusetts, received 108 votes; Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, 61; R. McClelland 23, and Scattering, 25.

The House then proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted in no choice.

A third ballot was then had, when Mr. Win

Considerable debate sprung up relative to the adoption of rules for the governance of the House. A motion to adjourn was made, and lost. Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, nominated Mr. French as a candidate for Clerk. A motion to adjourn prevailed, upon

votes being east, of which he received 110.

the yeas and nays, by 112 to 110. PAUPERISM IN BOSTON .- The expense of supporting the Boston alms-house for the last year was \$32,000. It has had during that time 2,434 inmates-561 for an average number-70 city poor and 102 State paupers remained the whole year. The greater part remained but a few days or weeks; 340 died in the house durof the clear assurance fast anchored by the Eternal Throne, that no generous deed or endeavor can ever be really defeated or fail of its ultimate reward, we assure you, from joyfule xperience, that the blessings of Constitutional Freedom of November. Of the foreigners 651 came into the few days or weeks; 340 died in the house durant remained but a few days or weeks; 340 died in the rience, that the blessings of Constitutional Free- the State during the year. In the same period dom far outweigh all the perils and sufferings of time the overseers of the poor have expended in out-door relief to the poor about \$18,500.

aiding 2,456 persons. The Deer Island Hospital for sick immigrants was opened about the first of June, and up to November 1st received 1,765 patients. They

From Ireland. England, Elsewhere, 1,645 Arrived in 1847. 248 have died and 350 remained in the hospi

During the past year the Boston lunstic he pital had 204 patients, of whom 157 were State paupers; foreigners 127; from Ireland and Engand 110, of whom 10 came into the State with

About 25,000 alien passengers arrived in Boston by water within the year, and probably some 5,000 to 10,000 via other States .-Two-thirds or three-fourths of the immigrants must have left, else Boston would have more crowded than it now is.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts. Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAILEY, EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRES-M. P. NOSLE, PUBLISHER

TTHE leading purpose of this journal is, the discu of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Social and Political Questions of general importance; nor are the interests of a Pure Literature over-

subscription list.
It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded without delay, so that they may be entered before the approaching Congress. Address

Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C. P. S .- Will our exchanges please publish the foregoing

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Commercial.

REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has been varied, though for the greater portion of the time it has been clear and cold. This evening it is warm and cloudy, with rain at intervals. The river has gotten down so low again that large toats have to resort to the canal; small and middle class steamers continue to go down on the Indiana side. There is six feet four inches water in the channel this evening, and river rising very stowly. Business has been tolerably good this week, but transactions are not to that extent usual for this season Our market for Banaparorre and Grain seems to be

well sustained. About 1000 bbis Flour have been sold here this wesk, mostly for city consumption. There is not little corn and wheat coming in, and all that arrives of the former is used at the hog pens. The pork packers and dealers have at last settled down

ou a price for hogs, much lower than that whic we quoted two or three weeks ago. We have heard of a number of sales at \$3 00, but buyers seem somewhat loath to pay that figure, and sales of considerable lots have been made at \$2 90052 95. One of our city pack ers has made purchases to the extent of 10,000 head at \$2 25 per 100 lbs gross, 4 months without interest, which is about equal to \$2 95 nett, cash. The Cincinnati market was reported yesterday to be declining, and has had the effect of knocking down priers still more at this

We notice an increase of trade in Groceries, though at nuch lower rates than we noticed in our last fleview. Coffee has declined about a quarter of a cent per lb, and it is thought will go still lower. Arrived this week about bbis. Sugar is also going down gradually. The sales of the week amount to shout 100 hinds. Received 150 hinds. A mail bag was taken near Painesville, Ohio, Mackerel is firm. For prices we refer to the articles under their proper heading, below.

We cannot give our readers much informations along Cotton. There are buyers here organionally who pick up little lots; but there is not enough sold to enable us to give correct figures. About 200 bales have been sold this

BAGGING AND ROPE.-There has but little Barging changed hands this week. We notice a sale of 30 piec yesterday at 14c, and of 50 pieces at 14jc, and other maller lots at 14c. We quote as in last week's papersaw 142 15c. There seems to have been considerable at nvity in Rope during the past week, sales having been market is firm and the tendency upward. We are in-formed that there is not a single lot of first rate Rope to be obtained in the city under 7 cents, and it is the gene-ral impression that the article most advance. The last ral impression that the article must advance. The last dates from New Orieans (the 29th uit.) state "that sales to the amount of 3,500 coils had been made that day at dvanced figures, and that the tendency was decidedly upward." | Sales of the week amounted to about 2.300 coils at 6], 62 and 7c, mostly at the latter prices. The

tock continues to decrease STATEMENT OF BASSING AND ROPE. Arrived during the week 2.500 hipped during the week 17.600 . 1,600 11.300 Shipped during the week..... Total

BUTTER-The best W. R. sold at 12gc. BACON,-The stock of Sides and Hams is very light and we can hear of no Shoulders whatever in the ket. Sides are held at 75c, but we have heard sales. Hams are held at Sec. BEANS—Are worth 90c per bushel from wagons, and \$4 per bbl from store. BROOMS-Best Shaker are worth \$2 and common \$1 10 to 120 per dozen.

BARLEY—Is bought at 50c per bush
BERSWAX—No change, worth 22c per lb.

BEER- \$5 per harrel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is selling at \$3,50 per hun ed pounds. CANDLES.—Staerine Candles are worth 105@11c. Star do we quote at 23c, and Tallow at 104c. CHEESE—Small lots arrived during the week. The market is firm at 54. We heard of a sale of 40 boxes very

COTTON SAITING—Is firm at tc.
COTTON,—We notice sales of 19 bales at the per 3:
35 bales beautiful new Mississippi Cotton at 7c. 35 bales inferior new do so at 5c, and 19 bales new Tennessee and interior new do so at ac, and 19 sales new reintensee and 7.8.75c, equal to-cash.

COFFEE.—Arrived this week about 1569 sacks.—
Sales of 120 bags file at 8.8.85t 100 do at 8c. 75 and 25 do at 8, and 37 do bags at 7bc. The prices are declining We quote Java 12t to 13t 21t.

COAL.—There is considerable at the river, and is selling at 3t 6.95t by the boat load, and retailing at 12tc.

COFFON SATTING.—There is no change, and we work at helors are 14c. throp was elected Speaker by one majority, 218

quote as before say 14c. CORDAGE — Prices stationary, and sales made every day at 11c for tar and offer Cordage.

COPTON YARNS.—No change in prices. Pittaburgu eing beid at 7, 8 and 9c.; according to numbers. CATTLE.—Sales of Seeves at from 3s to 4s per cwt. CATTLE.—Sales of Reeves at from 35 to 45 per cwt. Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Hogs \$3 to 35 gross. Lambs \$1 to 1 36. Calves for veal \$2 to 3. Cows and Calves \$15 to 25.

(The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week for city consumption, embraces about the following a soount, 25 head of cattle, \$60 sheep and Lambs, 400 Hogs and 230 Calves. The cattle remain the constants and Hogs and Sale Calves.

and 200 Calves. The rates remain the same as quotes ast week.

CORN-We quote at 28236c for new from wagon. and 35c from store.

DRY GOODS.—Cabot A, 8ci; Allegheny D. 9: inferi-FEATHERS-We quote at 27 to 30c

pasity.

FLOUR.—Sales of about 900 bhis during the week, at prices varying from \$5 to \$5 10. The market is fine with a tendency decidedly upward. Arrived this week about 1200 bble.

FLAXSEED—Has declined, and is now selling at 75c
FRUITS:—Dried Peaches are worth \$1 75 to 2 to \$2
bushel. Dried Apples selling at 65-an advance. Lemons, \$3 80 to \$4. Raisine \$2 50@2 75 per box. GINSENG.—We quote at 25c. P B. and very dull. GUNNY BAGS.—We quote new at 20c. and second

band at 17c.

HOP'S-Western are worth He per lb. Eastern, baled worth 12gc per lb.

HAY-No change, supply being equal to demand.

We quote at 65c for baled from store, and \$11 per ton. y large quantities from river.

HEMP.—The receipts this week have been light and the market vary inactive. Loose loss from the coastry bring \$5.50 \$\phi\$ cwt, selling at \$6\pi 6.23 \$\phi\$ cwt from store. IRON—We have no change to notice. Charcoal Bloom worth \$\phi\$. Tennassee cold blast, \$30 per ton. INDIGO.—For best Carraceas Indigo. 25c:\$1.00 \$\phi\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

by theceroon is obtained. LEATHER.—Skirting 22(2)21c; Sole Leather \$1820. \$20; Upper do \$148.30 per doz.; Call Skins \$10 to \$30 per doz. Bridal Kips \$24 to \$30. and Harness \$204.\$22. LEAD—Pigs is worth 4je by the ton, and flu 4je.

LARD—Pigs is worth 4je by the ton, and flu 4je.

LARD—The market is very dull, and we have none
but small sales to notice. We heard of a sale or one lot
of 27 000 gs. No. 1, city rendered, at 5j; 5j is offered or MADDER.—Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c. in the

AMALT-75c per bushel is paid for this article.

MUSTARD SEED.—All that is brought into market
of the very cest quality, is purchased at \$2 50 at the facory.

MACKEREL—We quose No 1 in bbls at \$12: hf bbls \$7; No 2 in bbls 1 \$9,50. half bbls \$5,25; No 2 South in bbls at \$5,7×07,00.

MOLASSES—is declining. We heard of several sales early in the week, at 25c., but since then it has declined to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) and the tendency is still downward. Received this week about 260 bbls.

NAILS—We quote at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 8d. 4c. for 10d. 3c. for 6d. \$\(\frac{1}{2}\), we quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60. ot. S4c. for 4d, and 5g for 3d.
OLS.—We quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60
@70c., Lineced do, 57 to 60c. per gallon; Tanners do, from
\$17 to \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1.25 per gal,
ONIONS—Are worth \$1,10 per bbl, at the river, and \$1.30 from store.

PLASTER PARIS .-- Is worth \$4 50 to \$5 per bbl. POTATOES - Salos of 160 small harrels Pota morning, at 80 cents, and 160 large harrels Pot \$1,15. \$1,15.

POWDER.—We quote for different qualities, as follows: Du Pont's Rifle at \$5.50,66.00, Kentucky Rifle 3,25,66.50. Hayley Mills 4.50,65.00, Western Rifle 3,75 \$4.00, Blasting at 3.50,63,75.

PROVISIONS.—New Green Hams have declined—we now quote at & from block; for Shoulders, say 2&; and Sides 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Mess Pork, we quote at \$10. and Prime at \$6 per barrel. Prices are nominal, there having been

OATS-From wagon are bought at 25e and sold from

o transactions at figures.

RICE—We quote new Rice at S@de. per ib, by the SALERATUS-Is retailing at 92 and 10c SALERATUS—is retailing at 95 and 10c.
SEEDS.—From store, we quote Seed Rye at 60c
per bush.; Clover \$4 85.55; Timothy, pure) \$3 00.83 5c;
Red Top 75c; Orchard Grass, 9tc to \$1; Blue Grass
clean) \$1 30; Blue Grass (strips) \$25,1853.
STARCH—Gales of Cincinnati Starch *4 65c. Large
quantities are sold from factories at 6 to 65c.
SHOT—Worth \$1 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the bag
a shade higher than last quotations. SHOT—Worth \$1 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the bag a shale higher than has quotations.

SUGAR.—Tendency downward. We heard of sales this morning of 3 hids fair new N. O. at 45c, and 25 hids do at 45 to 5, which may be considered as fair quotations. Woolsy & Woolsy's Refined Loaf Sugar is worth 175c 9 h. St. Louis Steam Estined Sugar \$4 to 101c according to onality.

104c, according to quality.

20AP—Is worth 44c. per lb. We heard of sales this morning of 100 boxes nest Falm soap at 48c. per lb.

SALT.—Kanawha, from store, worth 30c. per bushel and inspection. Turk Island 42 to 50c. per bushel. Liverpool blown at \$2,00 to 2,25 per sack. Ground Alum \$1.75 per sack. \$1,75 per sack. TEAS,—Good sweet Teas range from 35 to 105c per h. No sales for Common Canton Teas.
dult. For Tin Plate, we quote at \$10.75.
TOBACCO.—Sales this morning at the Planter's house

of 5 hids, all second rate at \$ 3 85, 3 90, 4 90, and 4 30, Three Reviews were sold during the week, at an advance of \$ 2 90, per 1 90 lbs, ower last springs prices. Sales at Todd's, of 9 hids, viz. 1 hid of fall rate, new crop at \$ 5 90, 5 hhds, viz. 1 hid of fall rate, new crop at \$ 400, 5 hhds, seconds at \$ 4 10, 3 75, 4 90, 3 95, and 5 do thirds, \$ 2 90, 3 25, and 2 50. Sales at Todd's for the week, amounted to 41 hhds running as follows. For first rate from \$4,70 to \$5,95 \$3,40 - \$4.65 \$1.65 - \$3.25

Sales of the week at Planter's amount of the following range of prices: \$5,06 to \$5,25 \$4,35 ** \$4,35 \$2,30 ** \$1,80 For first rate from

" Second \$4.35 " \$4.35 " \$4.35 " Third \$2.30 " \$7.30 WINDOW GLASS.—Best article of 8 ty 10, worth \$4 per box, and 11 by 12. \$5.00.

WHITE LEAD —Fure is worth \$1.70 to 175 per keg, and No. 1 selling at \$1.45 to 1.60.

WHEAT—Not much arriving. We quote at 90c

WHISKEY -- The market for this article has been quite animated this week Arrived about 700 bbis Raw, nearly all of which sold at 1849 lik. Sales this morning of 100 bbis. Raw at 1850 like. Sales this morning of 130 bbis. Rectified at 174c.

WINDOW GLASS -- We quote at 24024 30 for 8 by 10 window glass and at 4 and 5 for 10 by 12.

WOOL.-- In the grease is worth 16c. For best picked and tub washes, we quote at 23c from country and 25 from store.

is no hope of peace.

Two days later, only, by Packet ship New

York-nothing very material. National Guard from the French arsenal at the press of the free States were quite willing Toulon; a large French fleet is on the Italian to libel them-that with impunity they could At Ferrara the inhabitants had resolved to

amining the new constitution, had added an ar-At Turin, 28th Oct., the disturbances which

The cholera is advancing Westward. It ex

Mexican News.

There is very little of news either from our

Canada and her Colored People. Some persons abroad imagine, that intelligent Southrons dislike to hear of the progress of the ted to the assaults of Abolitionists, was blown yet to meet the Kentucky lawyer who does not colored race, where they are free. This is a up in the South, till not a public man in that mistake. We know few slaveholders who do not rejoice in every advance made by them, and who

South, "that the blacks are so badly treated at the

It is idle to say, that the blacks cannot get

seem to be doing well. The committee say:

other parts of the South. A steam saw-mill is being erected, to which was infatuated in 1833 will be potential in 1847.

Nor has it any natural advantage as respects by the first of January ensuing at about \$3,000 making perfection—manufactures are spring. an experienced and well-bred millwright, is the not in close conflict with each other; once or some trifling particulars, Mitchell gave his full ways extend in every direction-a system of who are first-rate blacksmiths, (one of them an twice, the social waters were slightly ruffled few-schools is in successful operation—and eve- experienced engineer and engine builder,) are (the fault was ours) by an occasional hot politi- In this statement there was no pretence on the by thing which meets the eye plainly indicates dilligently at work making the boilers. An cal three between us; yet there was no moment apartment for the engine, furnaces, &c. will

Of the Manual Labor School: Without taking to ourselves any praise, but of him, and bravely fulfilling the great objects rather giving thanks to the Father of Mercies, whence all our blessings flow we are bold to say that the Institution has already accomplished much good, and its prospects for usefulness are now brighter than at any former period. Applications for admission are frequent, and in all by Chas. P. Sheras. It is a hearty, earnest

ICE ALREADY .- The St. Louis Republican, of

feet water in the channel to Cairo.

The National Era. This paper, edited by G. Bailey, and J. G. Governors.

ernal Improvement? Why are her resources dent, or speaks with more freedom, or greater the strongest. Great Britain is the best off-but tion so as to subject the actor to two penalties constantly multiplying? Why is she making progress onward and upward? If these ques-That the Liberty Party is a fixed fact-that it they are successfully demanding this new) but there must be proof of separate acts of harbor

To give some idea of the spirit of the Era, may be, and Governments for the people estab-

most vehement Abolitionist. Again: It was not the action of Abolitionists,

lemagoguer. These knew that the publications f the Anti-Slavery men were not generally inculated in the South—that there was no impute to them the worst designs and the most swiess acts. They knew the sensitiveness of the slave States on the great question of slav-ery, and how easy it would be to arouse a tempost of excitement there, by tales of an organzed band of fanatics and incendiaries in the free States, bound together by a vow of deadly hate to Southern institutions, and pledged to use the General Government as an engine against them.

tive of Southern sentiments and interests-the embodiment of the of the Slave Power-we nean John C. Calhoun. The American people will recollect the Political Register, edited by General Duff Green, the right-hand man of Mr. Calhoun, got up in this place just about the beginning of the Anti-Slavery excitement. That journal was the great operator in the field of tactics we have just indicated. It recorded the most exaggerated reports of the Anti-Slavery movenents at the North-it charged those engaged in them with a design to consolidate the Genstill remain in their possession. There has been to abolish State slavery, and break down State rights-it labored to identify prominent North-ern politicians (opposed to Mr. Calhoun) with those movements-it kept up a regular fire used by him as a political engine to build up Mr. Calhoun, and break down all who are opposed to him. We will not say that he did not with the idea that he was doing the very he could, as a patriot and Southern man; but, we do say that it was through his efforts, and the tactics of politicians of his school, that the pro-slavery excitement, which has been attribusection dared utter an anti-slavery sentiment, not a single journal dared speak on the question of slavery, except to abuse Abolitionists. Fourteen years has since passed away. The pro-slavery furor has abated. The South is deginning to learn that the Northern people haror no hostile designs against their peace; that the great body of the Abolitionists disclaim any

that State slavery is under the exclusive control of Slavery; some of their most prominent and obstructing their arrest. along, and do well, when properly encouraged. citizens have commenced movements against

> ing region. Right on the heel of this healthful re-action.

But our object in referring to this movement, The enterprising men of color, from North on their guard. We trust they will find nothing time. Carolina and Virginia, have already erected a in this new phase of politics to arrest their rope-walk, and commenced manufacturing the efforts for the regeneration of their respective best of cordage, with hemp of their own grow- States. We do not believe they will. There is ty to the acre, is rarely surpassed in Ohio or Ken- far advanced—the intelligent people of the South

We learn that this Journal, the Era, has a A colored man from South Corolina, who is Bailey; not a day passed, scarcely, that we were Whig or Democrat, and the Era-(however per-

> for which it was established. A Weekly published at Pittsburgh and edited

Political Movements. The Florida Legislature met 23d ult.: Daniel G. McLean Walton was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. Joseph B. Lancas-It is said J. W. Davis, late Speaker of the U.

commissioner to China. He made a good speak-The South Carolina Legislature has advised the Governor by Resolution, if the Wilmot Osage. The Mississippi is falling with 6 to 616 Proviso passes, to call the Legislature together

commended to correspond with other Southern

The Ancient and the Modern. Politically, we have no great respect for the

A venerable friend of ours, with good taste, and them-to increase the euphony, or round off the proved himself, for that work, at least, a verita Whig. ble ass. Here is a sample. The old songster The fight did last from break of day

good account, when he came to speak of Witherington. The modern did not like the ancient's verse. So he wrote. For Witherington I needs must wail As one in doleful dumps, For when his legs were smitten off He fought upon his stumps.

Till setting of the sun.

For when they rung the evening bell

was lamenting the fall of heroes, the Earl

Percy, many a baron bold, and knights of

The Battle scarce was done-

the dumps, for slights offered, or duties required of his recovery.

of Plus IX, threwing the vast influence of the Pontificate into the scale of well-attempered Dumps! What a word for the occasion! A pretty school girl, or a petted boy, might be in the dumps, for slights offered, or duties required of his recovery.

Hon. R. A. Buckner, of the 18th Judicial Cirprogress the promoter at once of social amelioration, industrial development, and political reform, unmoved by the parade of hostile